

Applicants: Collin J. Weber et al.  
Serial No.: 09/049,865  
Filed: March 27, 1998  
Page 5

#### **REMARKS**

Claims 54-59 and 62-70 are pending in the subject application. Claim 54 has been amended to further clarify what the inventors consider as the invention. Support for the term "proteinaceous construct" recited in amended claim 54 can be found, *inter alia*, in the specification on page 28, line 5. Applicants maintain that this Amendment raises no issue of new matter. Accordingly, upon entry of this Amendment, claims 54-59 and 62-70 will still be pending and under examination.

In view of the arguments set forth below, applicants maintain that the Examiner's objection and rejections made in the June 24, 2004 Office Action have been overcome, and respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw same.

#### **The Claimed Invention**

This invention provides a method for transplanting into a subject a viable xenogeneic cell or tissue comprising (a) transplanting the cell or tissue into the subject, wherein the cell or tissue is surrounded by a semipermeable membrane that is impermeable to immunoglobulins and (b) treating the subject with a prophylactically effective amount of a proteinaceous construct which inhibits an immune system costimulation event mediated by a cell surface molecule selected from the group consisting of B7, CD28, or CTLA4, so as to inhibit the destruction of the transplanted cell or tissue by the subject's immune system.

This invention further provides a method for transplanting into a

Applicants: Collin J. Weber et al.  
Serial No.: 09/049,865  
Filed: March 27, 1998  
Page 6

subject a viable xenogeneic cell or tissue comprising (a) transplanting the cell or tissue into the subject, wherein the cell or tissue is surrounded by a semipermeable membrane that is impermeable to immunoglobulins and (b) treating the subject with a prophylactically effective amount of CTLA4Ig, so as to inhibit the destruction of the transplanted cell or tissue by the subject's immune system.

**Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112, First Paragraph**

The Examiner rejected claims 54-59 and 62-69 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as allegedly not enabled for a method of transplanting a viable xenogeneic cell or tissue, using "an agent" that inhibits an immune system costimulation event and microencapsulation of the transplanted cell or tissue. Specifically, the Examiner alleges that an agent which inhibits an immune system costimulation event mediated by a cell surface molecule selected from the group consisting of B7, CD28, or CTLA4, as provided in part in claim 54, includes small molecule inhibitors or mimetics, wherein the structure of the small molecule inhibitors or mimetics are allegedly not disclosed in the specification. Therefore, the Examiner alleges that it would require one skilled in the art undue experimentation in order to practice the claimed invention.

In response, applicants respectfully traverse. Without conceding the correctness of the Examiner's rejection, applicants note that amended claim 54 recites "*a proteinaceous construct*" and not an "agent." The Examiner had previously conceded that the subject application enables a method for transplanting a viable xenogeneic

Applicants: Collin J. Weber et al.  
Serial No.: 09/049,865  
Filed: March 27, 1998  
Page 7

cell or tissue, using CTLA4 or CTLA4Ig (examples of proteinaceous constructs), and microencapsulation of the cell or tissue. Accordingly, applicants maintain that claims 54-59 and 62-69 satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph.

### **Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103**

The Examiner also rejected claims 54-59 and 62-70 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly obvious over Lenschow et al., in view of Gooen et al., Soon-Shiong et al., Akalin et al., Linsley et al., Padrid et al. and Steurer et al. Specifically, the Examiner alleges that one would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Lenschow et al. with Soon-Shiong et al. and Goosen et al. with a reasonable expectation of success because CTLA4Ig treatment, as taught by Lenschow et al., and encapsulation of islets, as taught by Soon-Shiong et al. and Goosen et al. are complementary to each other, i.e. both reduce damage by host immune cells to islets. Accordingly, the Examiner alleges that the combination of both treatments would further enhance the chance of graft survival.

In response to the Examiner's rejection, applicants respectfully traverse, and maintain that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner must demonstrate three things with respect to each claim. First, the cited references, when combined, must teach or suggest every limitation of the claim. Second, one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to combine the teachings of the cited references at the time of the invention. And third, there would have been a

Applicants: Collin J. Weber et al.  
Serial No.: 09/049,865  
Filed: March 27, 1998  
Page 8

reasonable expectation that the claimed invention would succeed.

Applicants maintain that Lenschow et al., in view of Goosen et al., Soon-Shiong et al., Akalin et al., Linsley et al., Padrid et al., and Steurer et al., fail to provide a motive to combine and a reasonable expectation of success.

According to the M.P.E.P. §2143.01,

"[t]he mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination."

*In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (emphasis added). Applicants maintain that there is simply no motivation or suggestion to combine the cited references to create the instant invention. The collection of cited references is the result of the Examiner's impermissible use of hindsight to combine these references based on knowledge of applicants' invention and underlying discovery. None of the references cited by the Examiner give any suggestion, motivation or "indication of which parameters [are] critical or [a] direction as to which of many possible choices is likely to be successful" to one skilled in the art to combine microencapsulation and CTLA4Ig in order to treat allograft rejection. (*In re O'Farrell*, 853 F.2d 894, 903, 7 USPQ2d 1673, 1681 (Fed. Cir. 1988).) Devoid of any support to the contrary, an "invitation to try," which applicants do not concede exists, is considered inadequate support for an obviousness rejection (*Id.*).

Applicants: Collin J. Weber et al.  
Serial No.: 09/049,865  
Filed: March 27, 1998  
Page 9

Applicants also maintain that the cited references fail to provide a reasonable expectation of success, in that one skilled in the art would have had to conduct undue experimentation to achieve applicants' successful yet unexpected result. Applicants maintain that although there are numerous methods of inhibiting graft rejection via different mechanisms, one skilled in the art cannot reasonably predict that the combination of any two of these methods will result in improved graft survival over those methods individually. The Examiner concedes that "little is known in the art about the claimed invention", i.e. methods for enhancing graft survival involving microencapsulation and immunosuppression.

Applicants note that the claimed invention demonstrates an unexpected advantage, e.g., improving graft survival rate and duration in comparison with those obtained with treatment with each therapeutic modality separately. This unexpected synergistic effect is evidenced in Table 5 on page 48 of the instant application. (See also page 46, line 25 to page 47, line 5). As illustrated in Table 5, Groups 4 and 5, which were transplanted with microencapsulated tissue and treated with CTLA4Ig, showed graft survival durations of  $108 \pm 24$  and  $70 \pm 8$  days, respectively. However, Group 1, which received microencapsulated tissue but no CTLA4Ig treatment, showed a graft survival duration of only  $20 \pm 2$  days. Similarly, Group 6, which received CTLA4Ig treatment for a non-encapsulated transplant showed a graft survival duration of only  $6 \pm 1$  days. The magnitude of these results could not have been predicted from the cited references. Thus, to the extent a proper *prima facie* case were made by the Examiner, which applicants do not concede, this evidence of a surprising, i.e., synergistic, result over treatment with either microencapsulation or CTLA4Ig alone

Applicants: Collin J. Weber et al.  
Serial No.: 09/049,865  
Filed: March 27, 1998  
Page 10

would overcome such case. (See M.P.E.P. §716.02.)

Applicants reiterate that, clearly, these experimental results are unexpected, showing that superior effects of a particular combination therapy in the treatment of graft rejection are *not* predictable absent experimentation.

Therefore, in view of the surprising nature of this invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would *not* have been able to predict, based on the cited references, whether the combination of both a microencapsulated graft and administration of CTLA4Ig would treat graft rejection *more effectively* than either method alone. Moreover, one of ordinary skill certainly would not have reasonably expected the superior effects over either method alone as discussed above.

To further illustrate their position, applicants direct the Examiner's attention to Genovese et al. ("Combination Therapy With Etanercept and Anakinra in the Treatment of Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis Who Have Been Treated Unsuccessfully with Methotrexate", Arthritis & Rheumatism Vol. 50 No. 5, p. 1412-1419 (2004)) attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

Genovese et al., like the instant invention, relates to the immune system. Specifically, this reference describes an experiment testing combination therapy to treat rheumatoid arthritis. Genovese et al. hypothesized that combination treatment with selective anticytokine therapies, specifically etanercept and anakinra, would safely provide superior improvement in the signs and symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis compared with etanercept

Applicants: Collin J. Weber et al.  
Serial No.: 09/049,865  
Filed: March 27, 1998  
Page 11

alone. Contrary to this expected result, combination therapy with etanercept and anakinra provided no treatment benefit, and was even associated with an increased safety risk.

Applicants maintain that these findings in Genovese et al. further support their position that one skilled in the art cannot reasonably assume that combining two known methods for treating an undesirable immune event will produce additive or synergistic results. To do so after a successful combination has actually been discovered would be hindsight.

In view of the above remarks, applicants maintain that claims 54-59 and 62-70 satisfy the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §103.

#### **Summary**

In view of the remarks made herein, applicants maintain that the claims pending in this application are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, allowance is respectfully requested.

If a telephone interview would be of assistance in advancing the prosecution of the subject application, applicants' undersigned attorneys invite the Examiner to telephone them at the number provided below.

Applicants: Collin J. Weber et al.  
Serial No.: 09/049,865  
Filed: March 27, 1998  
Page 12

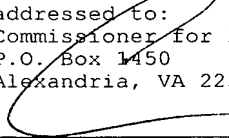
No fee is deemed necessary in connection with the filing of this Amendment. However, if any fee is required, authorization is hereby given to charge the amount of such fee to Deposit Account No. 03-3125.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date



THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RHEUMATOLOGY  
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# Combination Therapy With Etanercept and Anakinra in the Treatment of Patients With Rheumatoid Arthritis Who Have Been Treated Unsuccessfully With Methotrexate

Mark C. Genovese,<sup>1</sup> Stanley Cohen,<sup>2</sup> Larry Moreland,<sup>3</sup> Deborah Lium,<sup>4</sup> Sean Robbins,<sup>4</sup> Richard Newmark,<sup>4</sup> and Pirow Bekker,<sup>4</sup> for the 20000223 Study Group

**Objective.** To determine the potential for additive or synergistic effects of combination therapy with the selective anti-tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$  agent etanercept and the anti-interleukin-1 agent anakinra.

**Methods.** Two hundred forty-four patients in whom rheumatoid arthritis (RA) was active despite methotrexate therapy were treated with subcutaneous etanercept only (25 mg twice weekly), full-dosage etanercept (25 mg twice weekly) plus anakinra (100 mg/day), or half-dosage etanercept (25 mg once weekly) plus anakinra (100 mg/day) for 6 months in a double-blind study at 41 centers in the US. Patients had never previously received anticytokine therapy. Patient response was measured with the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) core set criteria, a health-related quality-of-life questionnaire, and the Disease Activity Score. Safety was assessed by the number of adverse events and clinical laboratory values. Plasma concentrations of both agents and antibody formation against both agents were also assessed.

**Results.** Combination therapy with etanercept plus anakinra provided no treatment benefit over etanercept alone, regardless of the regimen, but was associ-

ated with an increased safety risk. Thirty-one percent of the patients treated with full-dosage etanercept plus anakinra achieved an ACR 50% response, compared with 41% of the patients treated with etanercept only. This result was not statistically significant ( $P = 0.914$ ). The incidence of serious infections (0% for etanercept alone, 3.7–7.4% for combination therapy), injection-site reactions, and neutropenia was increased with combination therapy. Combination therapy had no effect on the pharmacokinetics or immunogenicity of either agent.

**Conclusion.** Combination therapy with etanercept and anakinra provides no added benefit and an increased risk compared with etanercept alone and is not recommended for the treatment of patients with RA.

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic autoimmune inflammatory disease characterized by inflammation that often leads to the progressive destruction of articular structures and significant disability. The etiology of RA remains unclear, but it is thought to be mediated in part by antigen-driven T cells and macrophages that produce interleukin-1 (IL-1) and tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$  (TNF $\alpha$ ), 2 cytokines involved in the inflammatory cascade (1–3). Specific blockade of these individual cytokines has recently been shown in large, placebo-controlled trials to be safe and effective in the treatment of RA (4–9).

Although selective anticytokine therapy has improved patient outcomes, it does not necessarily produce disease remission. Thus, the more aggressive treatment option of combining anticytokine agents has been explored in animal studies. Combination treatment with anakinra, a recombinant IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) (Kineret; Amgen, Thousand Oaks, CA), and polyethylene glycol-conjugated soluble TNF receptor type I

Supported by Amgen, Inc., Thousand Oaks, California.

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Drs. Genovese, Cohen, and Moreland have served as consultants for Amgen, Inc.

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sulted in synergistic improvement in the symptoms of adjuvant-induced and collagen-induced arthritis in rats relative to the improvement observed with either agent alone (10,11). Additive or synergistic improvement was seen with a variety of dose combinations of each agent, but synergistic improvement was particularly evident when suboptimal doses of each agent were given in combination.

The present study was designed to test the hypothesis that combination therapy with the anti-TNF agent etanercept, a soluble TNF $\alpha$  receptor (Enbrel; Amgen), and the anti-IL-1 agent anakinra at their approved dosages would safely provide superior efficacy relative to etanercept alone in patients with RA. Secondarily, the study examined the possibility that anakinra given with etanercept at a dosage of 25 mg once weekly (half the approved weekly dose) would still provide superior efficacy compared with full-dosage etanercept alone.

## PATIENTS AND METHODS

**Patients.** This study enrolled patients who were at least 8 years old and had a >6-month history of RA, as diagnosed by the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) classification criteria (12). Patients had at least 6 swollen joints and 9 tender/painful joints and at least 2 of the following: morning stiffness lasting at least 45 minutes, a serum C-reactive protein (CRP) level of at least 1.5 mg/dl, or an erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) of at least 28 mm/hour. Patients had received methotrexate (MTX) for at least 16 weeks, with the dosage stable at 10–25 mg/week for at least 8 weeks. All patients gave informed consent, and the study protocol was approved by the institutional review boards for each study site.

Patients were not eligible to enroll in the study if they had received any disease-modifying antirheumatic drug other than MTX within the past 4 weeks, had ever been treated with anakinra or any protein-based TNF $\alpha$  inhibitor (e.g., etanercept, infliximab), had received any intraarticular or systemic corticosteroid injections within the past 4 weeks, or had a recent history of significant infection or other important concurrent illness.

**Study design and treatment.** Patients were randomly assigned in a 1:1:1 ratio to receive 25 mg of etanercept twice weekly plus anakinra placebo once daily, 25 mg of etanercept once weekly plus 100 mg of anakinra daily, or 25 mg of etanercept twice weekly plus 100 mg of anakinra once daily (hereafter referred to as etanercept only, half-dosage etanercept plus anakinra, and full-dosage etanercept plus anakinra, respectively). Both etanercept and anakinra were administered subcutaneously for 24 weeks. In order to blind patients to the treatment assignment, additional sham injections of etanercept were administered as necessary, so that all patients received twice weekly injections of etanercept/sham and once daily injections of anakinra or matched placebo. Patients continued to receive stable doses of MTX and other medications (e.g., corticosteroids) throughout the study. After screening, patients were evaluated at baseline (day 1) and at weeks 2, 4, 8, 12, 16,

20, and 24, with followup evaluation 4 weeks after completion or at the time of early discontinuation.

Endogenous human IL-1Ra was isolated, purified, and produced by recombinant DNA technology using *Escherichia coli* fermentation. The resulting product, anakinra, is identical to the naturally occurring nonglycosylated form of human IL-1Ra except for the addition of an N-terminal methionine residue. Anakinra was provided by Amgen in single-use vials as a liquid containing 1 ml of 100 mg/ml anakinra. The formulation consisted of sodium citrate, sodium chloride, disodium EDTA, and polysorbate 80. The placebo formulation was the same, but without anakinra. Both solutions were pH 6.5.

Etanercept is a soluble TNF receptor fusion protein produced by recombinant DNA technology in a Chinese hamster ovary mammalian cell expression system. Etanercept was supplied by Amgen in 25-mg single-use vials containing etanercept lyophilized powder, mannitol, sucrose, and tromethamine. After reconstitution with bacteriostatic water, the solution had a mean ( $\pm$ SD) pH of  $7.4 \pm 0.3$ .

**Efficacy assessment.** At every study visit, patients were assessed for the components of the ACR core set of disease activity measures (13), the modified Disease Activity Score (DAS) (14), the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) response (14), and the duration of morning stiffness. A health-related quality-of-life evaluation with the Short Form 36 (SF-36) healthy survey (15) was performed at baseline and at weeks 4, 12, and 24 (or at the time of early termination).

The primary end point was the proportion of patients achieving an ACR 50% (ACR50) response (16) at week 24. Secondary efficacy end points included the ACR20 and ACR70 response rates at week 24, the ACR response at week 12, the sustained ACR20 response (response for at least 4 monthly measurements, not necessarily consecutive, with 1 occurring at month 6), a good or moderate EULAR response at week 24, improvement in the ACR core criteria components, duration of morning stiffness, the DAS, and the SF-36 score.

Patients were considered ACR50 responders if they had at least a 50% reduction in the number of tender and swollen joints and in 3 of the following 5 measures: patient's assessment of disease activity by visual analog scale (VAS), physician's assessment of disease activity by VAS, patient's assessment of pain by VAS, the disability score as measured by the Health Assessment Questionnaire (17), and acute-phase reactants (CRP or ESR). The joint counts (66 joints evaluated for swelling, and 68 joints evaluated for tenderness/pain) were assessed by the same qualified independent assessors at each study center throughout the study. To preserve blinding of the study, injection sites were covered with clothing during the joint counts to insure that the assessors would not be influenced by injection-site reactions.

**Safety and pharmacokinetic assessment.** Safety assessment data that were collected at every study visit were the number of adverse events/infectious events and the clinical laboratory values. An adverse event was defined as follows: "Any untoward medical occurrence in a patient or clinical investigation subject administered a pharmaceutical product and which does not necessarily have to have a causal relationship with this treatment" (18). A serious adverse event was defined as follows: "Any untoward medical occurrence that at

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of study patients\*

Characteristic	Etanercept only (n = 80)	Half-dosage etanercept + anakinra (n = 81)	Full-dosage etanercept + anakinra (n = 81)
% female	82.5	71.6	77.8
% white race	86.3	77.8	75.3
Age, years	54.4 ± 13.6	53.8 ± 11.8	55.7 ± 13.0
% age ≥ 65 years	25.0	18.5	29.6
Weight, kg	75 ± 18	82 ± 21	80 ± 23
Duration of RA, years	9.7 ± 9.4	9.5 ± 10.3	10.6 ± 9.8
% rheumatoid factor positive	65.0	75.3	71.6
% receiving corticosteroids	48.8	54.3	44.4
NSAID use, %	96.3	95.1	96.3
MTX dosage, mg/week	16.1 ± 4.5	16.2 ± 4.2	15.7 ± 5.0
No. of tender/painful joints	31.0 ± 14.2	31.0 ± 15.4	35.9 ± 14.9
No. of swollen joints	21.4 ± 9.4	19.8 ± 9.6	23.4 ± 12.0
HAQ score	1.5 ± 0.6	1.5 ± 0.6	1.6 ± 0.6
Serum CRP, mg/dl	2.0 ± 2.2	2.4 ± 3.5	2.0 ± 2.5
ESR, mm/hour	44.6 ± 21.51	49.2 ± 22.81	49.9 ± 23.94
Duration of morning stiffness, minutes	145.3 ± 102.3	154.4 ± 162.1	159.5 ± 134.0
SF-36 score			
Physical component	28.7 ± 9.7	28.8 ± 7.9	29.1 ± 7.9
Mental component	46.9 ± 12.3	47.9 ± 10.9	44.5 ± 11.9

\* Except where indicated otherwise, values are the mean ± SD. Etanercept only = etanercept 25 mg twice weekly; half-dosage etanercept + anakinra = etanercept 25 mg once weekly plus anakinra 100 mg daily; full-dosage etanercept + anakinra = etanercept 25 mg twice weekly plus anakinra 100 mg daily; RA = rheumatoid arthritis; NSAID = nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug; MTX = methotrexate; HAQ = Health Assessment Questionnaire; CRP = C-reactive protein; ESR = erythrocyte sedimentation rate; SF-36 = Short Form 36.

any dose results in death, is life threatening, requires inpatient hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity, or is a congenital anomaly/birth defect" (18).

Blood samples were collected for measurement of plasma anakinra and etanercept concentrations (at baseline and weeks 4, 12, and 24 [or at the time of early termination]) and anti-anakinra and anti-etanercept antibodies (at baseline and weeks 12 and 24 [or at the time of early termination]). Plasma anakinra concentrations were assessed by antibody-capture enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA), and plasma etanercept concentrations were assessed by a solid-phase sandwich ELISA kit. Antibody samples testing positive in a screening biosensor immunoassay (Biacore, Uppsala, Sweden) were retested for neutralizing antibodies, using a bioassay.

**Statistical analysis.** Results were analyzed using a modified intent-to-treat method that included all randomized patients who received at least 1 dose each of anakinra/placebo and etanercept/sham. Patients with missing ACR scores at a particular visit were considered nonresponders at that visit.

The primary comparison was the full-dosage etanercept plus anakinra group against the etanercept-only group. The analysis was 1-tailed for the primary comparison and 2-tailed for the secondary comparisons. Odds ratios (ORs) and their confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated for comparisons between groups. Binary efficacy end points were analyzed using a logistic regression model. Continuous end points were analyzed over time using a repeated-measures mixed model.

Adverse events were tabulated for comparison across treatment groups, and summary statistics were calculated for laboratory values.

## RESULTS

**Characteristics of the study patients.** The baseline demographics and disease characteristics of the patients are shown in Table 1. Most of the patients were women with long-standing and very active disease. Characteristics were balanced across treatment groups. Com-

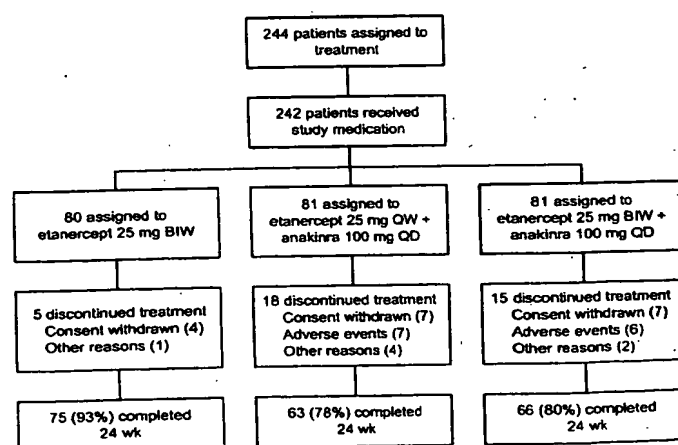


Figure 1. Disposition of patients. Other reasons for premature withdrawal included protocol violations and patients being lost to followup. BIW = twice weekly; QW = once weekly; QD = once daily.

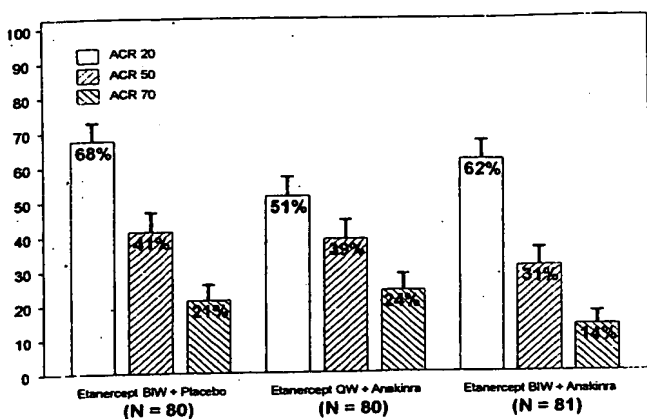


Figure 2. Percent of patients achieving an American College of Rheumatology 20% (ACR20), ACR50, or ACR70 response at week 24. BIW = twice weekly; QW = once weekly.

Remission rates ranged from 78% to 93%, with the highest rate in the etanercept-only group (Figure 1). Significantly fewer patients in this group withdrew as a result of adverse events compared with the combination-therapy groups.

**Efficacy results.** Patients in all treatment groups showed improvement from baseline at week 24 (Figure 1). Therapy in the etanercept-only group resulted in an ACR50 of 41%, compared with 31% in the full-dosage etanercept plus anakinra group ( $P = 0.914$ , by 1-tailed test). The OR for achieving an ACR50 response in the full-dosage etanercept plus anakinra group relative to that in the etanercept-only group was 0.64 (90% CI 0.37–1.09). The OR for achieving an ACR50 response in the etanercept-only group relative to that in the half-

dosage etanercept plus anakinra group was 1.11 (95% CI 0.59–2.09). For the comparison of patients in the full-dosage (twice weekly) combination-therapy group relative to those in the low-dosage (once weekly) combination therapy group, the OR was 0.71 (95% CI 0.37–1.35).

Because the dropout rate was higher in the groups receiving combination therapy, it was important to determine whether this influenced the efficacy results. Sensitivity analyses, including a completers analysis (all patients who completed the study) and a last observation carried forward analysis, yielded results similar to those observed in the modified intent-to-treat analysis (data not shown), indicating that differential dropout rates did not influence the outcome. In addition, results were unaffected when they were adjusted for baseline covariates (data not shown).

Evaluation of the ACR20 and ACR70 response rates confirmed that combination therapy was not superior to etanercept alone. The only comparison yielding a statistically significant difference between treatments indicated that at week 24, the ACR20 response of patients treated with etanercept alone was superior to that of patients treated with etanercept once weekly plus anakinra (OR 1.98, 95% CI 1.05–3.78;  $P = 0.037$ ).

Between 43% and 54% of patients in each treatment group achieved a sustained ACR20 response during the study, and most patients achieved a EULAR response at week 24 (79% of patients in etanercept-only group, 73% of those in the full-dosage etanercept plus anakinra group, and 66% of patients in the half-dosage etanercept plus anakinra group received a good or moderate rating). At week 24, the mean percent reduction from baseline in the DAS was 39% in the

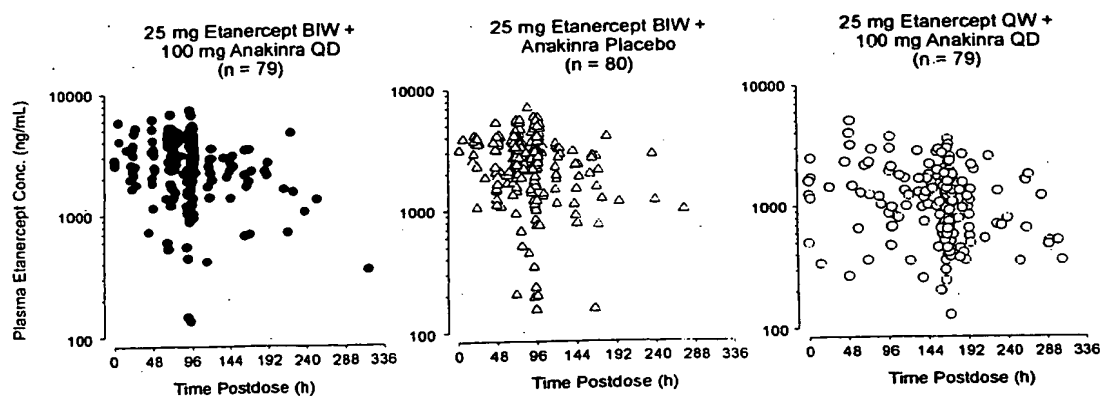


Figure 3. Individual plasma etanercept concentrations (Conc). Because the results at each week indicated that the pharmacokinetic steady state of etanercept was reached by week 4, the data for all visits (weeks 4, 12, and 24) were pooled for analysis. BIW = twice weekly; QW = once weekly; QD = once daily; h = hours.

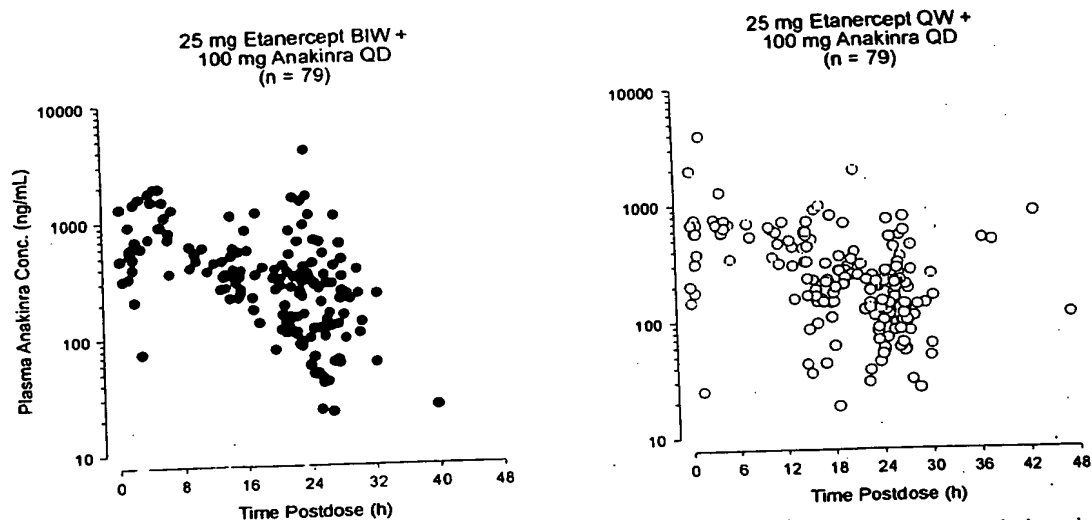


Figure 4. Individual plasma anakinra concentrations. Because the results at each week indicated that the pharmacokinetic steady state of anakinra was reached by week 4, the data for all visits (weeks 4, 12, and 24) were pooled for analysis. See Figure 3 for definitions.

etanercept-only group, 40% in the half-dosage etanercept plus anakinra group, and 41% in the full-dosage etanercept plus anakinra group. Radiographs were not obtained in this study.

**Pharmacokinetics.** Plasma concentrations for weeks 4, 12, and 24 indicated that the pharmacokinetic steady state was reached by week 4 for both etanercept and anakinra, and thus the data for all visits were pooled for analysis. The pharmacokinetics of each agent appeared unaffected by the concomitant administration of the other (Figures 3 and 4). Plasma concentrations of anakinra and etanercept were similar to those observed

in previous studies of anakinra or etanercept alone (Genovese MC, et al: unpublished observations).

**Safety.** The proportion of patients reporting adverse events was similar for each treatment group (90–95%) (Table 2). However, combination therapy with anakinra and etanercept was associated with a higher overall incidence of serious adverse events, events causing patient withdrawal from study, and injection-site reactions.

Serious adverse events were generally individual occurrences, with no single category of event accounting for the increase observed with combination therapy

Table 2. Incidence of adverse events during treatment\*

Event	Etanercept only (n = 80)	Half-dosage etanercept + anakinra (n = 81)	Full-dosage etanercept + anakinra (n = 81)
Any adverse event	72 (90.0)	77 (95.1)	76 (93.8)
Most common adverse events			
Injection-site reaction	32 (40.0)	55 (67.9)	57 (70.4)
Upper respiratory infection	16 (20.0)	9 (11.1)	11 (13.6)
Any adverse event causing withdrawal	0 (0)	7 (8.6)	6 (7.4)
Any serious adverse event	2 (2.5)	4 (4.9)	12 (14.8)
Any infection	32 (40.0)	30 (37.0)	38 (46.9)
Infection resulting in antibiotic administration or hospitalization	0 (0.0)	3 (3.7)	6 (7.4)
Infection leading to withdrawal	0 (0.0)	2 (2.5)	2 (2.5)
Serious infection	0 (0)	3 (3.7)	6 (7.4)
Serious pneumonia	0 (0)	1 (1.2)	2 (2.5)
Serious cellulitis	0 (0)	1 (1.2)	2 (2.5)

\* Values are the number (%) of patients. See Table 1 for definitions.

Table 3. Serious adverse events that occurred during the study\*

Event	Etanercept only (n = 80)	Half-dosage etanercept + anakinra (n = 81)	Full-dosage etanercept + anakinra (n = 81)
Cellulitis	0 (0)	1 (1.2)	2 (2.5)
Pneumonia	0 (0)	1 (1.2)	1 (1.2)
Pneumonia and pulmonary fibrosis leading to respiratory insufficiency	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Gastroenteritis	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Herpes zoster	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Lymphoma, malignant	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Neuralgia	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Back pain	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Chest pain, cardiac	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Chest pain, noncardiac	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Pyelonephritis	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Transient ischemic attack	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
Arrhythmia, atrial	1 (1.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Dyspnea	0 (0)	1 (1.2)	0 (0)
Gastric ulcer, hemorrhage	0 (0)	1 (1.2)	0 (0)
Personality disorder	1 (1.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Pneumonitis	0 (0)	1 (1.2)	0 (0)

\* Values are the number (%) of patients. See Table 1 for definitions

(Table 3). However, infections accounted for serious events in 9 of 16 patients receiving combination therapy. The reported serious infections were as follows: pneumonia and cellulitis (3 patients each), herpes zoster (1 patient), pneumonitis (1 patient), and pyelonephritis (1 patient). One 70-year-old patient with pulmonary fibrosis was diagnosed as having pneumonia and died of pulmonary insufficiency. Serious infections occurred an average of 2 months after exposure to combination treatment (range 1 week to 5 months) in patients whose mean age was 60 years (range 42–77 years). No cases of tuberculosis or opportunistic infections were reported.

The incidence of injection-site reactions was more than 50% higher with combination therapy than with etanercept alone. These reactions were transient, rarely severe (a combined incidence of 2% in the combination-therapy groups), and typically involved no clinical sequelae. However, they were the most common cause of adverse event-related withdrawal during the study for patients receiving combination therapy, accounting for 5 of 13 adverse event-related withdrawals. Injection-site reactions were less likely to occur after the first month of therapy.

The mean neutrophil counts decreased to a similar extent in all 3 groups within the first 2 weeks of initiating treatment but remained stable thereafter. Two patients in the full-dosage etanercept plus anakinra group experienced neutropenia (neutrophil count  $<1.0 \times 10^9/\text{liter}$ ) during the study. Both patients completed the study, and no clinical events were associated

with the neutropenia. No subjects had changes in the neutrophil count that appeared to be associated with their serious infectious episodes. None of the subjects who experienced serious infectious episodes experienced neutropenia. No other clinically significant trends in the laboratory results were apparent. Three patients receiving anakinra and no patients receiving etanercept had evidence of potentially neutralizing anti-anakinra and anti-etanercept antibodies, respectively. The presence of antibodies had no apparent effect on efficacy or safety.

## DISCUSSION

The clinical hypothesis for this study, that combination treatment with selective anticytokine therapies (etanercept and anakinra) would safely provide superior improvement in the signs and symptoms of RA compared with etanercept alone, proved false. Analyses of the primary efficacy end point, the ACR50 response at week 24, showed no significant differences between groups regardless of the combination regimen used (etanercept twice weekly or once weekly). In fact, patients who received etanercept only in this study had the highest ACR responses, similar to those seen in previous studies of etanercept (4,8), and encountered the fewest safety problems.

Results of preclinical experiments suggested that simultaneous blockade of IL-1 and TNF $\alpha$  would be more effective than either approach alone in inhibiting

progression of RA, with a combination of suboptimal doses of each anticytokine agent providing a synergistic effect. The reasons for the discrepancy between the preclinical and clinical results are unclear, but several theories present themselves. First, there may have been a negative interaction between the compounds. This theory seems unlikely, because the pharmacokinetic results show that plasma concentrations for both agents remained unchanged relative to observations for each agent independently. Also, anakinra is eliminated renally (19–21), while etanercept is eliminated by the Kupffer cells of the liver (Genovese MC, et al: unpublished observations). It is also unlikely that anakinra and etanercept would bind and block the effect of each other.

Second, anti-anakinra antibodies could be responsible for the lack of benefit of combination therapy. This too is unlikely, because a low percentage of patients had potentially neutralizing anti-anakinra antibodies, and the antibody results from this study were consistent with the antibody data from other anakinra studies in which efficacy was demonstrated. Third, anti-TNF therapy could have down-regulated IL-1 expression, rendering any impact of anti-IL-1 therapy negligible. This remains a possibility, although it would not explain the inconsistency between the clinical and preclinical results. Fourth, the degree of overlap and interplay between IL-1 and TNF may leave little room for improvement beyond the efficacy attainable with an effective TNF inhibitor. This is an intriguing possibility that requires further study.

The safety results for this study showed that combination anticytokine therapy was associated with a higher incidence of serious infections than was observed with the use of etanercept alone. These results are comparable with what was previously reported in a small open-label study of the combination of etanercept and anakinra (22). Many patients in this study were receiving a combination of 4 potentially immunosuppressive agents, including corticosteroids, MTX, anakinra, and etanercept, all of which could have contributed to this finding. Combination therapy was also more commonly associated with neutropenia, which is probably not surprising because decreases in the neutrophil count have been associated with both etanercept and anakinra (Genovese MC, et al: unpublished observations). It is notable, however, that in this study neutropenia was not associated with the risk of serious infection.

These results suggest that use of combination treatment with anakinra and etanercept is not justified in patients with RA who are naive to biologic therapy.

However, the possibility that combination anticytokine treatment could benefit certain patients cannot be excluded based on this relatively small study. The response to combination therapy might be different in patients with partial or inadequate responses to prior anticytokine treatment, for example, although the safety concerns raised by this study would remain. Furthermore, these results do not preclude the possibility of successful combination therapy with future agents selectively blocking other pathways.

Overall, the results from this study provide no evidence of an additional treatment benefit of combination therapy with etanercept plus anakinra in patients with active RA despite the use of MTX. In fact, the combination posed an increased risk of serious infection and neutropenia. Treatment with etanercept or anakinra alone, or either agent in combination with MTX, has been demonstrated to be effective and safe in previous studies, and the findings from this study do not affect the profiles of the individual compounds. The findings do raise important questions about the role of each of these cytokines in the pathophysiology of RA and other inflammatory diseases. The development of anticytokine therapies has epitomized the translation of research from bench to bedside, and the results of this study highlight the need to translate these results back to the bench to better understand the interrelationship of these cytokines in human disease and to explain the incongruity of the preclinical and clinical findings.

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## APPENDIX A: MEMBERS OF THE 20000223 STUDY GROUP

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